Desch. E.—37—100,000—21-6-48.

1 E & PH (1948) Department

SERIES.

G.O. No. 577 P. H

Dated 26 2. 1948.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Indigenous - Systems of Medicine
Note on the College & School
of Indian Medicine, etc
Required by the Govt. of
West Bengal - papers
recorded

NOTE ON INDIAN MEDICINE.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

The Government's connection with Indian Medicine dates back to the year 1921, when, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council, the Government appointed a Committee, with Sir (Thevu Mr.) Md. Usman as Chairman, to report on the question of State recognition and encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine in vogue in the Province. The Committee's report (popularly called the First Usman Committee Report) contained, among others, the recommendations that the Government should start schoold, Colleges, Hospitals and Dispensaries of Indian Medicine.

The opinions which Government elicited on the Committee's report were diverse and conflicting. The official view expressed through the Surgeon-General was against State encouragement to Indian Medicine. After much deliberation, the Government's final decision was to aid the cause of Indian Medicine to the extent possible by the establishment of a School of Indian Medicine. In 1924, a Government School of Indian Medicine was opened in Madras and a sum of Rs.30,000/- was sanctioned for expenditure connected with it during the year. The School was to consist of three sections, viz.,⊛ 3 years. The training given in the respective systems was to be supplemented by a course of instruction in Anatomy and Physiology according to the Allopathic system. Four lecturers, each with an ~~asi~~assistant, were appointed, one for each of the three Indian Sections and one for teaching Anatomy and Physiology.

From this small beginning, the School began to grow steadily and the course of instruction and training provided in it began gradually to take on an "Allopathic tinge". This was the result of the acceptance by Government of suggestions for improvements made from time to time with the object of bringing the standard of instruction up to that laid down in a school Prospectus which Government approved in 1925 and which stated that "the School was intended to provide such training to its alumni as will enable them to become competent practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine with a good working knowledge of the Western System also". While the sections dealing with the three indigenous systems remained more or less without advancement or expansion, the allopathic section began to grow with the result that in 1938, the course of instruction in the School was spread over a period of five years, during which in addition to teaching in the Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha, instruction was being given according to the methods of Modern Medicine in General Science, Materia Medica, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology Hygiene, Medicine, Surgery, Obstertrics, Gynaecology, Pediatrics, Medical ~~jurisdiction~~ Jurisprudence and Taxicology. The study of the subjects of Allopathic Science took up about half the total period of the course in the School.

Along with the School, there has also grown up a Hospital of Indian Medicine and later, a Herbarium. The Principal of the of the School discharges the duties of the Superintendent of the Hospital and the Lecturers and Assistant lecturers of the School perform collateral duties in the Hospital. As the School expanded, so did the Hospital and the staff attached to it. Besides being a useful institution for curative work, the Hospital provides clinical material for the training of the students of the School. Ever since the inception of the School and Hospital, the Government have sanctioned proposals considered necessary for the proper running of these institutions and undertaken increased expenditure on this account, so that the annual expenditure under Indian Medicine has risen rapidly from Rs. Rs.30,000. as indicated below:--

15.10.'46

⊛ Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha and the Course of instructions was to extend over

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	Acctd. 45-46	Budget estimate 47-48 Rs.
School of Indian Medicine	1,01,081	3,68,700
Hospit ℓ of Indian Medicine	2,28,857	2,44,700
Total ...	3,29,938	6,13,400

The Diploma of "L.I.M." is conferred on students of the School who come out successful at the examinations held by the Board of Examiners. These diploma holders get automatic registration as "A" class practitioners, who alone are eligible under the rules framed by Government to be in charge of dispensaries of Indian Medicine maintained by local bodies as a permanent measure. So far the School has turned out more than 1000 diploma holders and the main avenus for employment for them are in these dispensaries of Indian Medicine maintained by local bodies, whose number has risen from 267 in 1938 to 589 in 1946. The conditions of service of these L.I.M.'s are governed by rules framed by the Government in this behalf and the Government have delegated to the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine certain powers of control over these dispensaries, in technical matters.

COLLEGE OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

In 1946, when the Congress Ministry took charge of the administration of this Province, the then Minister for Public Health, Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi convened an ad-hoc committee on 21-6-1946 to examine and present to the Government plans for the Re-organisation of the Department of Indian Medicine. The main recommendations of the committee were:-

(1) that a separate department of Indian Medicine with a Director at its head should be constituted;

(2) that the School of India Medicine, Madras should be raised to the status of a College on the same footing and status as enjoyed by the Medical College of Modern Medicine;

(3) that there should be provision in the college for Post-gradeate studies in Indian Medicine and for Research;

(4) that apart from the Central College of Indian Medicine at Madras, four Colleges of Indian Medicine should be started on linguistic basis;

(5) that Chairs in Indian Medicine should be established in the Medical Colleges of Modern Medicine;

(6) that Grant-in-aid schools should be established at the head quarters of each district; and

(7) that steps should be taken to re-organize the system of practice of Indian Medicine by the Village Vaidyas and Hakims.

2. In order to deal with the recommendations of the Ad-hoc Committee, the Government appointed as S.O. who has had administrative experience as the Head of the Department of Indian Medicine under the Government of Mysore. He is paid an honararium of Rs.500 p.m. with a conveyance allowance of Rs.100 per mensem. The Special Officer submitted proposals for the opening of a Central College of Indian Medicine at Madras and 4 other colleges at various centres in the Province on a linguistic basis; but, in view of the financial stringency on account of the introduction of prohibition, the existing School of India Medicine Madras has alone been converted into a College with effect from July 1947. Arrangements have, however, been made for the continuance of the studies of the students who are already in the School till they complete their studies. The following staff has been sanctioned for the College.

15.10.47

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Staff	Scales of Pay.
One Principal	350 - 50-2-650-75/2-800
Three professors	250 - 30/2-400
Three Lecturers	150/25/2-250
Three Tutors	75-10/2-125
One Pandit	80-5-120-10-170
One Physical Director	-do-
One Artist Draftsman	70-5-100
One Upper Division Clerk	80-5-95-5-125
Three Lower Division Clers	45-3-60-2-90
One Attender	24-1-32-1/2-(A)-35
Three I Grade Laboratory Attendants.	-do-
Two II Grade Laboratory Attendants.	16-1/2-(A)-25.
Five peons	-do-
Two toties.	15 plus Rs.2 Bonus.

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The college consists of 3 sections viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and 50 students will be admitted ever year for the 3 section taken together. The tuition fee for students of this Province will be Rs.150/- per annum and those from outside the province Rs.300/- per annum.

3. There is now a proposal to revive the School and to run it along with the College. There are also proposals for the constructio of additional buildings required for the College and School and for the expansion of the Hospital of Indian Medicine attached to the College. It is also proposed to expand the existing Herbarium.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

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The Government have also sanctioned a Research Department of Indian Medicine consisting of 3 branches viz., Literary, Clinical and Chemical. The following staff is sanctioned for this Department:-

One Research Officer on a fixed ~~of~~ pay of	Rs.500/- p.m.
Five Professors	Rs.250-30/2-400
Nine Assistant Professors	Rs.150-25/2-250
Nine Readers	Rs.75-10/2-250 110
One Accountant.	Rs.80-3-95-5-~~00~~(with S.H
Five Lower Division Clerks	Rs.45-3-60-2-90(with SHA
Ten poens	Rs.16-1/2-(A)-25

The question of selecting the personnel of the staff is under consideration. A sum of Rs.30,000 non-recurring and Rs.40,000 recurring is allotted for the Research Department to meet the cost on account of purchase of books and periodicals, Laboratory charges etc.

CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIAN MEDICINE.
REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

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The Registration of Practitioners of Indian Medicine is being done by a non-statutory body called the Central Board of India Medicine, Madras consisting of 15 members of ~~x~~ including the President and the

15-10-52

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Vice President constitution of the new Board is under constitution. It is proposed to reconstitute the Board with 26 members. The under the rules issued by the Government for the registration of practitioners of Indian Medicine, persons possessing any of the following qualifications are eligible for registration:-

(i) Diploma in Indian Medicine granted by the Board of Examiners of Indian Medicine appointed by the Government of Madras.

(ii) Diplomas in Indian Medicine granted by or under the authority of the Government of India or a Provincial Government or an Indian State or by any recognized University or Examining body in India, provided that applications for the recognition of such diplomas are recommended by the Central Board of Indian Medicine Madras and accepted by the Government of Madras.

(iii) Holders of Government titles of professional emininen like Vaidya Ratna and Shifa-ul-mulk.

(iv) Other practitioners of Indian Medicine, who do not hold any of the qualifications noted above but are granted special recognition by the Government of Madras on their applications being recommended by the Central Board of Indian Medicine.

Practioners registered under the above rule are divided int two classes as note below:-

Class A:- Practitioners whose qualifications denote at least a minimum standard of professional training for undertaking medical, surgical (including obstetrical) and medico legal work.

ClassB:- Practi~~oner~~etioners whose qualifications denote at least a minimum standard of professional training for undertaking medical work only.

The Government have permitted practitioners registered under the Central Board of Indian Medicine to style themselves "Registered Practitioners of Indian Medicine". With a view to prevent quackery, the Government have under consideration the question of under taking legislation to put the present scheme on a Statutory basis.

/True copy/

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15.10.1936

Special.

Dr. T.S.S. Rajan

Fort St. George,
17th February 1948.

My dear Shetty,

Please see the enclosed telegram from His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Governor of West Bengal. Kindly arrange to get a note prepared by Secretary in the Public Health Department so that a consolidated note may be sent by air mail to Calcutta in time for the meeting on the 28th.

Yours sincerely,

Sd.xx

The Hon'ble Sri A.B. Shetty,
Minister for Public Health.

/True copy/

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15-10-1948

Extract from Note File. Education and Public Health Deptt

The papers may be recorded.

G.O.No.577, Education and Public Health, Dated 26.2.1948.

R E C O R D E D.

Indiginous Systems of Medicine - Note on on the College and School of Indian Medicine, etc-Required by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal Papers recorded.

/True Copy/.

R. Jagannathan
SUPERINTENDENT.

Ss.11.10. Madras Record Office, Madras.

The 15.10.1996